



EGYPTIAN PIONEER SCHOOL -LANGUAGE

Revision sheet

PRIMARY 5 FIRST TERM
2025_2026



STUDENT:.....
GRADE:.....

Unit 1

food, nature ,and culture

Lesson 1&2



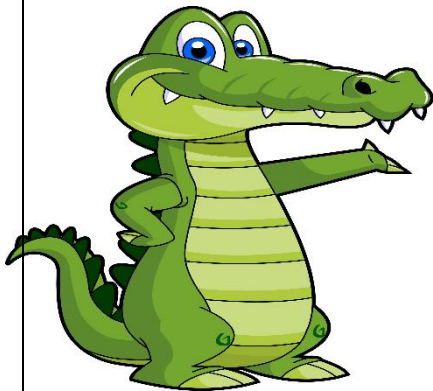
water weeds



The Nile River



insects



crocodile



creature



hunt



Energy



nature



Balance

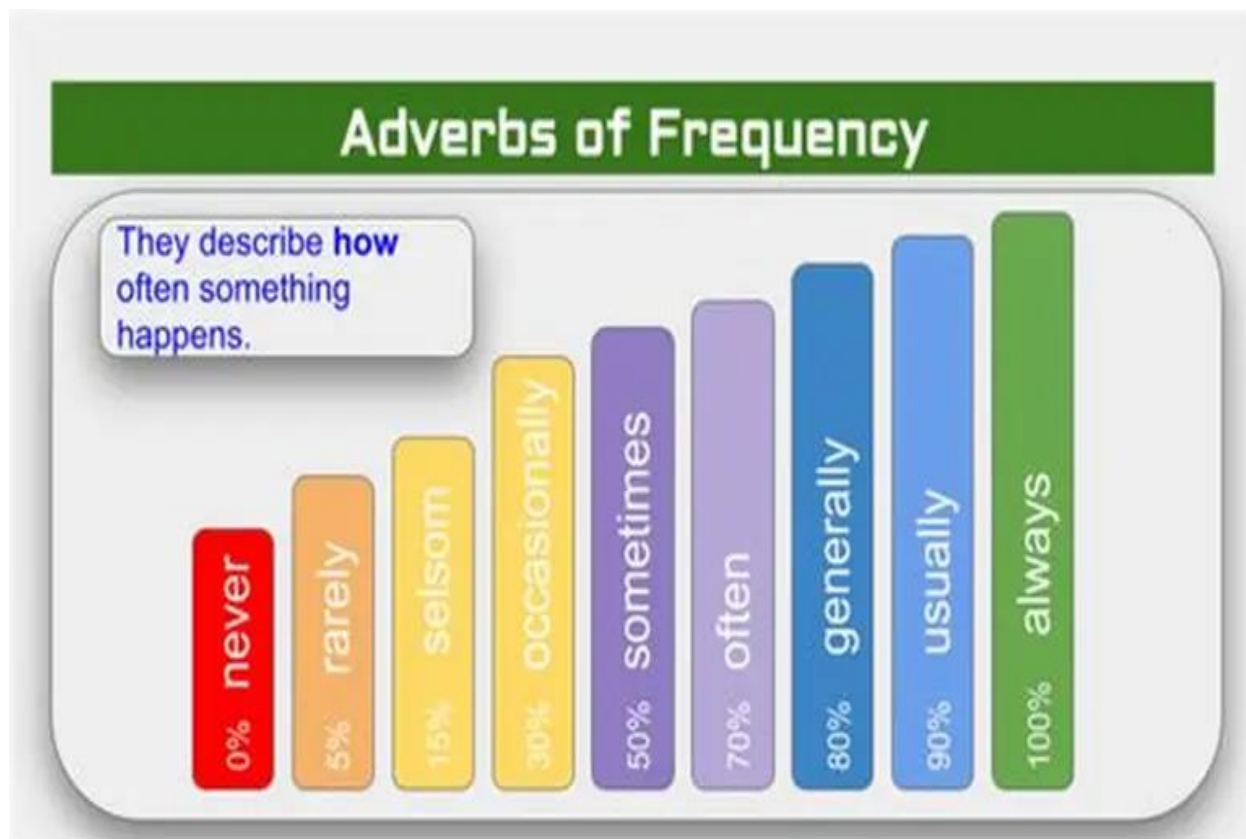


Lizard



flyer

Grammar



POSITIVE	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	VERB	He often cooks pasta.
	SUBJECT	BE	FREQUENCY ADVERB	You are always late.
QUESTION	AUXILIARY	SUBJECT	FREQUENCY ADVERB	Are you always late?
				Does he often cook?

Lesson 3,4&5

word	definition
crown	a special hat worn by kings or queens
Care for	To show interest and concern for something
Shade	A dark shadow created when sunlight is blocked by something
Trunk	The main thick part of a tree supporting its branches and leaves
Branch	A part that grows out from a tree's trunk, where leaves grow
Selfish	Caring for one self only



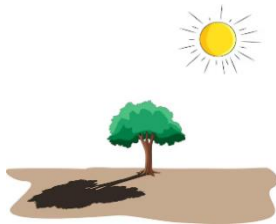
Crown



trunk



branch



shade



shadow



selfish



recipe



lentils



chickpeas



ingredients



flavor



Crispy/crunchy



chopped

flyer

Let's Make a Flyer!

2 When you make a flyer, make sure to ...

Tip!

Remember...

- ① A **main heading** is the big title.
- ② A **sub-heading** is the smaller title.
- ③ An **image** is a photo or drawing.
- ④ A **menu** attracts customers.
- ⑤ A **call to action** is an invitation.

Tips

When you write a recipe organized the steps using sequence like:

First, then, After that , Next, Finally

Unit 2

My Healthy Body

Lesson 1&2



chest



muscle



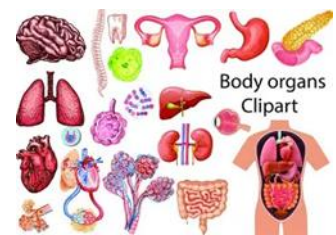
fit



tired



bones



organs



unhealthy



picnic



journey

word	definition
Fit	being healthy and strong because you exercise
Stressed	feeling unhappy or tired
Mental health	how you feel and think
muscles	the parts of your body that help you move
lungs	the organs in your chest that help you breathe

Grammar

Language in use



Using a/an/some/any

We use **(a)** before *singular countable nouns* starting with a consonant sound

Example: I eat **a** banana every day.

We use **(an)** before *singular countable nouns* starting with a vowel sound

Example: She eats **an** egg in the morning.

We use **(some)** with *plural countable nouns* or *uncountable nouns* in affirmative sentences

Examples: I have **some** apples. She drank **some** water.

We use **(any)** with *plural countable nouns* or *uncountable nouns* in negative sentences and questions.

Examples: There aren't **any** apples left. Do you have **any** water?

Lesson 3,4&5

organ	a body part that does a job
blood vessels	tubes that carry blood through the body
fist	a hand when it is tightly closed
oxygen	a gas that we breathe
nutrients	give us energy that helps our bodies grow
around the clock	to work for long hours without much rest
on the spot	to help immediately
diagnose	to identify the cause of a problem or illness



Paramedic



pharmacist



Health care



emergencies



kindness



toothpaste



stethoscope

Unit 3

When Nature Change

Lesson 1&2

word	Definition
A wildfire	burns through forests and homes
In a thunderstorm	children are afraid of the lightning.
A sandstorm	is a severe wind that carries sand and dust through the air making it hard to breathe.
A flood	is when there's too much water covering dry land
In a heat wave	the temperature is dangerously high for days.
A drought	happens when there is no rain for a long time



Mountain



temperature



system



machine



stuck



irrigation



planet



basin



Ancient Egyptians



Warning

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Presentation by Sebastian L.

When do we use Past Simple Tense?

- We use Past Simple Tense when we talk about completed actions in the past.



Example: In Ancient Egypt, the Nile River flooded every year.

Sub+verb +(d/ed/ied)2nd form

Negative:-

We use "didn't" + the infinitive to make negative sentences in the past simple.

Sub + didn't+ verb (inf)

Example: The Ancient Egyptians didn't have modern tools to help them.

But with verb "to be", we put "not" after "was/were".

Sub + verb to .be (in the past)

she , he , it , singular noun + was/wasn't+.....

you , we , they, plural noun +were/weren't +

Example: Droughts happened when there was not enough rain.

Question:-

"Did ...?" or "Wh-word + did ...?" +the infinitive form of the verb

. **Example:** What did the Ancient Egyptians do when the river flooded?

But with verb "to be",

"Was/Were ...?" or "Wh-word + was/were ...?".

Example: Were there sandstorms in the past?

Lesson 3,4&5

Word	Definition
A pond	Is an area of water , usually smaller than lake
A well	Is a deep hole dug in the ground to find water
Flies	Small insects with two thin , small wings
Leap	To jump high and far in one movement
safely	Protected from danger



well



edge



deep



Whisper



crazy



imagination



magically



Weather conditional

UNIT 4

MY Community

Vocabulary:

Lesson 1

Theme park: You can go on rides there.

Supermarket: We go there to buy groceries.

Club: It is a fun place to play sports.

Restaurant: We go there to eat dinner.

Bakery: You can buy bread and cakes at it.

coffee shop: People relax and drink coffee at it.

Lesson 2



cottage



community center



fields



barns



village

Prepositions of Time

In

"In" is used for months, years, seasons, and parts of the day.

Examples:

in January

in 2022

in winter

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

at

"At" is used for times of the day, mealtimes and holidays.

Examples:

at night

at 10:30 am

at breakfast

at the weekend

at Christmas

on

"On" is used for dates and days of the week.

Examples:

on February 9th

on Friday

on Saturday evening

lesson 3&4&5



administrative



crowding



peaceful



technology



Iconic tower

Unit 5

Our World, our resources

Vocabulary

Lesson 1

natural resources :things from nature that help us live

fertile: land with rich soil to grow food

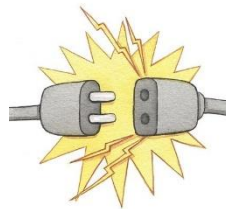
minerals: crystals and metals, like gold and copper

electricity: the energy used to power homes and machines

cotton: a soft, white plant that is used to make fabric



Fossil fuels



electricity



Treasures

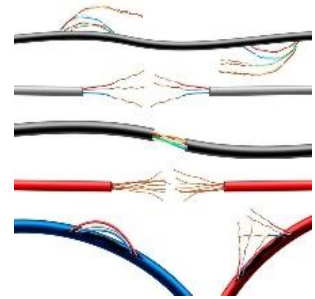
LESSON 2



Mineral resources



Valuable



wires



bridge



pipes

Comparative adjectives

We use comparative adjectives to say which similarities or differences both objects or people may have.

Short adjective

We add "er" or "r" at the end of the adjective and "than" after.

Ex: Amir is taller than Ahmed

Long adjective

We add "more" before the adjective and "than" after.

Ex: Iron is more durable than gold.

Note:

Good~ **better than**

Bad ~**worse than**

Little ~**less than**

Many / much~ **more than**

Lesson 3

Cargo :Goods which are carried by a large ship

Digger: A machine or tool used for digging

Give up : To stop trying

Path: A route or way for traveling

Thick: Something that is not thin

Load: To put things onto ships

The prefix “mis “means wrongly

Ex: I always misspell the word

Lesson 4&5



Destroy



bathe



fall too hard



sweat



tear

Unit 6

story (The talking Earth)



Everglades



alligator



the Earth



Canoe



owl



national park



Splash



scientist



swamp



shell

- **native**
a person who was born in a particular place
- **tribe**
a group of people of the same race, and with the same customs, language, and history
- **elders**
the older people in a community or tribe
- **shelter**
a place that gives protection from bad weather or danger
- **survive**
to continue to live after an accident, war, or illness
- **attack**
to use violence to hurt a person, animal, or place
- **struggle**
to try very hard to do something difficult
- **wisdom** :- the ability to make good decisions because of knowledge and experience

- **disappointed**
unhappy because something you hoped for did not happen
- **hoot**
the sound an owl makes
- **the wild**
a natural area where animals live and plants grow
- **pack**
to put things into a bag or box before traveling